

THE JASPER WAY

THROUGH THE
MAJESTIC CANADIAN ROCKIES



The route of the
SUPER CONTINENTAL & THE CONTINENTAL





INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Rockies are one of nature's most fascinating picture galleries. Rising almost abruptly from the prairies, they march, range after range, for 600 miles, until they reach the Pacific Ocean. Even here they reappear as a chain of green islands, often mountainous, off the mainland. Through this majestic region of glittering, ice-bound peaks, dense, dark forests, bright alpine valleys and blue-green lakes there are two routes traversed by Canadian National Railways. One travels southwest to Vancouver and the other strikes north and west toward Prince Rupert. At the junction of the two lines of railway is Mount Robson, described by the earliest travellers as "a giant among giants and immeasurably supreme," words to which time has added only further superlatives. This booklet and its maps takes you past Mount Robson and over both routes. Its notes-by-the-way are designed to help identify landmarks seen from your window. Where mileages are indicated the reference is to the horizontal boards bearing numbers that you will see attached to the telegraph poles. If you feel this booklet would serve to recall memories of your trip at some later date, please accept it as a souvenir. And now, an enjoyable trip through the sunshine and shadow of the great peaks!

While text reads "East to West" if you are travelling "West to East" notes may be followed easily by starting at page 11 from Vancouver, at page 18 from Prince Rupert and reading from back to front. Mileage figures are railway divisional mileages; see white board beside the right-of-way.



← Beautiful Jasper Park Lodge is seen in its majestic Rocky Mountain setting.



EDMONTON — VANCOUVER

EDMONTON (Alt. 2185) Edmonton, capital of the Province of Alberta, on the North Saskatchewan River, is an important manufacturing and distributing centre, gateway by rail, air, water and highway to the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Alaska, and hub of vast oil, gas, coal and agricultural resources. Taking its name from Edmonton, near London, England, it was originally a Hudson's Bay Co. fort, 20 miles downstream. Established on its present site in 1808, it is today Canada's fastest growing city, home of the University of Alberta and Canadian National's Macdonald Hotel. Wabamun and Seba Beach on Wabamun Lake are attractive summer resorts, favorites with Edmonton residents.

ENTWISTLE (Alt. 2571) At mile 67.7 the line crosses the Pembina River on the highest of the many bridges encountered on the journey between Edmonton and the Pacific Coast.

WOLF CREEK (Alt. 2852) About mile 122 Wolf Creek and the McLeod River are spanned. Both of these rivers flow northward to join the Athabasca and eventually reach the Arctic Ocean.

EDSON (Alt. 2985) A railway divisional point and railhead for branch lines running south to coal mines.

ENTRANCE (Alt. 3216) So named because it is the eastern gateway to the Canadian Rockies and Jasper National Park. At mile 64 the Athabasca River is bridged. The Athabasca (from the Indian meaning "Where there are reeds") rises in the Columbia Ice Field and flows north to join the Mackenzie, which reaches the Arctic 2,000 miles away.

SOLOMON (Alt. 3248) Near mile 67 the first "Jasper House" was established at the northern end of Brule Lake. This, in addition to being a trading post, stabled the horses used by the "Columbia Brigade" to transport goods through Athabaska Pass to "Boat Encampment" at the junction of Canoe River and the Columbia. This was

the route over which Governor Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1824, made his famous "Express Canoe" voyage from York Factory, on Hudson Bay, to the mouth of the Columbia in 84 days. At mile 75, at the western end of a short tunnel, we see, on the north, Boule Roche of the Bosehe range, Bosehe and Coronach peaks, and, across the river, Roche Miette and the Miette range.

DEVONA (Alt. 3304) At mile 82 the Snake Indian River is crossed; on the north rises the De Smet range, with De Smet, Gargoyle and Cummoek peaks; across the river is the Jacques range. All of these peaks rise from 8,000 to 8,500 feet.

JASPER (Alt. 3470) Administrative headquarters of Jasper National Park, and detraining point for Jasper Park Lodge, three miles distant. The Park covers 4,200 square miles, is a game sanctuary and vacation centre. There are such scenic attractions as Maligne Lake, the largest glacial lake in the Rockies, Mount Edith Cavell and its Glacier of the Angel, the rugged Tonquin Valley and the Columbia Icefield, 110 square miles in area and the source of mighty rivers that run down to the Arctic, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The Lodge is a village of log bungalows grouped on the shore of Lac Beauvert. It has its own 18-hole golf course and private lake, a warm outdoor pool and miles of bridle trails. The lakes and streams in the Park offer excellent fishing for rainbow, speckled, lake and Dolly Varden trout. The "Raven" totem pole near the station is from the Queen Charlotte Islands. Mountain and Pacific time zones meet at Jasper and watches should be changed, forward or back, depending on which way you are travelling.

YELLOWHEAD (Alt. 3717) At mile 17 the height of land is crossed. It is also the Alberta-British Columbia boundary and a marker can be seen to the north of the track. This pass was named for a Metis who was called "Tête Jaune" by the natives on account of his light colored hair. He had a cabin and trap line to the west of Mount Robson and used the pass as a route to bring his furs to Jasper House.



Nearly 10,000 feet high, towering Mount Fitzwilliam reaches its white-capped peak into the clouds.

LUCERNE (Alt. 3650) East of here, at mile 20, Yellowhead Lake is seen to the south of the track, with Mount Fitzwilliam rising to a height of 9,538 feet across the Lake. This lake flows into the Fraser River which rises to the south of here. At mile 36 Moose Lake is seen to the south of the track. Rainbow and Dolly Varden trout are to be had in these and many of the other lakes in the district.

RED PASS JUNCTION (Alt. 3403)

Here the Vancouver and Prince Rupert lines of the Canadian National Railways diverge. Just west of the station the Fraser River is crossed. In 1793 this river was discovered by Sir Alexander Mackenzie who came up the Peace River to the Parsnip River which he followed to its source and then portaged over the height of land to the Fraser River. It was not until 1808 that Simon Fraser explored it to the mouth and for him the river was named. This is the longest river entirely within the Province of British Columbia and flows 790 miles from its source in the mountains to the sea.



MOUNT ROBSON (Alt. 3150) Coming from the east, at mile 52, we get a spectacular view of Mount Robson, the loftiest peak in the Canadian Rockies, 12,972 feet. Its neighbor is Mount Resplendent, 11,240 feet. Mount Robson dominates a provincial park which offers excellent hunting for bighorn sheep, grizzly and black bear, moose, caribou. Hunting parties go in through Mount Robson station where guides and outfitters are located.

CANOE RIVER (Alt. 2723) The canyon of the Canoe River, here some 70 feet in width, with sheer walls of 100 feet, is bridged near Canoe River station. Rising in the Mica Mountains, the Canoe empties into the Columbia River and for 70 miles traverses a region of peaks and glaciers of impressive size.

ALBREDA (Alt. 2867) Here is an excellent view of Mt. Albreda, altitude 10,000 feet, and its glacier. At mile 104, travelling westerly, we get our first view of the north branch of the Thompson River. This river was named for David Thompson, geographer and explorer, who ranged and mapped the country of the Thompson and Columbia Rivers early in the 19th century.

PYRAMID FALLS (Alt. 2304) Pyramid Falls, at mile 113.7 have a drop of about 300 feet into a wide bowl so close to the railway that the spray wets the train when the river is at its height.

BLUE RIVER (Alt. 2237) Blue River, a railway divisional point, is the gateway to Wells Gray Park. The attractiveness of its setting is enhanced by the lovely station garden for which seeds have been contributed by flower lovers from all parts of the world.

WOLFENDEN (Alt. 2169) Near Wolfenden the entrance to the Thompson Canyon may be seen.



↑ *Pyramid Falls, on the route of the "Super Continental"
and "Continental" between Red Pass
Junction and Blue River.*

↓ *The sturdy Cisco Bridge straddles part of the
turbulent Fraser River Canyon.*





MESSITER (Alt. 2079) At mile 12.3 and mile 13.5 we see Little Hell's Gate on the Thompson River, outlet of an eight mile canyon through which the rushing waters boil and toss. In 1863 the leading rafts carrying a party on their way to the Cariboo gold fields were drawn into the canyon and many were drowned. This is good fishing country (Rainbow, Dolly Varden and Kamloops) and accommodation can be had at lodges at Clearwater and Little Fort.

WIRE CACHE (Alt. 1894) At Wire Cache a ferry crosses the North Thompson. The name originates with an early overland telegraph project that was planned to reach Alaska.

BIRCH ISLAND (Alt. 1386) Near Birch Island the North Thompson is again crossed. Silver-lead properties are located in this neighborhood.

CLEARWATER (Alt. 1329) The Clearwater River joins the North Thompson here. This stream is noted for its excellent Dolly Varden and rainbow trout fishing. During the spawning season when the salmon are running, they can be seen as they move up the North Thompson into the Clearwater. The Fraser plateau, which the railway traverses between Clearwater and Lytton, extends northward from the International boundary to the Nechako plateau. Clearwater is another entrance to Wells Gray provincial park.

HEFFLEY (Alt. 1182) The region between Heffley and Savona, where the North Thompson is crossed, is excellent agricultural country. Irrigation is employed extensively for farm crops, market gardens and orchards.

RAYLEIGH (Alt. 1176) In the vicinity of Rayleigh are large deposits of bituminous coal of excellent quality.



Travellers see the Thompson River as it roars along parallel to the track at Messiter, B.C.

KAMLOOPS JCT. (Alt. 1153) From Kamloops Junction it is three miles to Kamloops, the route traversing an Indian reservation and crossing the South Branch of the Thompson near its junction with the North Branch. Here, in 1812, a trading post was established at the confluence which was called "Cammeloups" (the meeting of the waters) by the Indians. Kamloops is the centre of an important fruit and vegetable industry. A CNR Branch line runs from here to the fruit-rich Okanagan Valley.

TRANQUILLE (Alt. 1183) Here the government of B.C. has established a sanatorium. Between miles 10 and 11 the train passes through the longest CNR tunnel in the mountains (2,827 feet), to the west of which Kamloops Lake is followed for nearly 20 miles. At mile 20 the entrance to a mine can be seen. Here 7,000 pounds of mercury were produced before operations ceased.

ASHCROFT (Alt. 992) Ashcroft is the gateway to the 6,000 square miles of the Cariboo District. It is famous for its potatoes grown in the sandy soil of the area. From mile 51 to mile 54.7 the river has worn through the bed rock of black cretaceous shale, and the famous "Black Canyon" is followed.





SPENCE'S BRIDGE (Alt. 742) Although situated in a dry belt, with the aid of irrigation this region produces excellent crops. The old wagon road, now a modern highway, to the Cariboo District passes through the town which is the distributing centre for the mining and ranching areas back in the hills. Here is seen what is thought to be an extinct volcano, "Arthur's Seat", rising to a height of 5,500 feet. In 1905 the face of the seat broke away, damming the Thompson River and causing the destruction of an Indian village on the far bank.

LYTTON (Alt. 565) Lytton was named for the English novelist who was British Colonial Secretary when the gold rush started in 1858. Here the Thompson is crossed. The Fraser River can be seen coming in from the north, and the difference in the rivers is noticeable, the Fraser being muddy and the Thompson bright green. The distinction continues for about two miles when all trace of the Thompson is lost. West of Lytton the Fraser is spanned twice, and a change is noted in the physical nature of the country as we cross the eastern boundary of the Coast Range.

BOSTON BAR (Alt. 453) This is a railway divisional point. The name of the town was given in the gold rush days when the bars on the river were panned for gold and the claims named for the owners. Many such names still exist as "China Bar", "Dutchman's Bar", etc.

GORGE (Alt. 388) At mile 7.3 "Hell's Gate" can be seen. At this point the river boils through a canyon only 100 feet wide. Fish ladders are visible on both sides of the river. These were built at a cost of one and a half million dollars.

YALE (Alt. 218) This is the head of navigation on the Fraser. It was from here in 1861 that construction was started by the British Engineers on the famous Cariboo Road, which followed the left bank of the river. Just below the town, Hills Bar, one of the richest claims to be worked on the Fraser, was staked.

HOPE (Alt. 157) It was here, in 1856, the first discovery of gold was made on the Fraser, but it was not until the spring of 1858 that the real rush started. It was estimated that more than 10,000 miners were in the valley of the Fraser during the rush.

CHILLIWACK (Alt. 34) Chilliwack is a progressive, thriving town in the midst of a good dairying and fruit country. It is the gateway to popular hunting and fishing districts. The resort of Harrison Hot Springs is reached from here. Mount Baker (10,927), in the state of Washington, may be seen to the south.

FORT LANGLEY (Alt. 23) A trading post was established here in 1827. Douglas was sworn in as the first Governor of the newly created colony of British Columbia at this point in 1858.

NEW WESTMINSTER (Alt. 34) Because of its name, often called the Royal City, New Westminster has a splendid fresh water harbor and good wharfage sites on the Fraser River. It is an important commercial centre, with canning factories and many lumber and shingle mills. It is the home of the Fraser River salmon canning industry. A mile long railway bridge spans the Fraser River here.

VANCOUVER (Alt. 14) Vancouver is named for the great navigator, Captain George Vancouver, and is delightfully situated on Burrard Inlet. It is the largest Canadian city west of Toronto. A great all-year seaport, the beauty of its setting and the nearness of its playgrounds in the mountains and along the sea, make it perennially attractive to tourists. Stanley Park, a thousand acres in extent, is famous for its virgin forest and towering firs and cedars. Thirteen beaches, numerous golf courses, and, in winter, skiing on Hollyburn and Grouse mountains, offer a wide range of recreations. Vancouver has many fine hotels including the 560 room Hotel Vancouver which is operated under the joint management of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. The Canadian National Steamships' popular "Prince George" plies from Vancouver to Ocean Falls, Prince Rupert and Skagway, Alaska.





RED PASS JCT. — PRINCE RUPERT

EMPEROR (Alt. 3115) The train passes in full view of Mount Robson, altitude 12,972 feet, loftiest peak in the Canadian Rockies. To its right rises the snow dome of Mt. Resplendent, altitude 11,240 feet.

TÊTE JAUNE (Alt. 2402) Tête Jaune (Yellowhead) is named for Francois De-coigne, a trapper who had a cache for furs near here. In 1814 De-coigne was in charge of Jasper House for the Northwest Company. Yellowhead Pass, Yellowhead Lake, Yellowhead Creek and Yellowhead Mountain owe their name to him. Mica is found in this part of the country, and Mica Mountain, with an elevation of 9,600 feet above sea level, which has deposits yielding sheets of unusual size, is south of Tête Jaune. During the construction of the railway, material was transported by scows, of which 1,400 were built at Tête Jaune. Most of them made the three hundred mile journey to Prince George in safety notwithstanding numerous rapids. Spawning salmon come this far up the Fraser River from the Pacific Ocean. The Fraser and tributary waters afford good fishing for rainbow and Dolly Varden trout.

RAUSCH VALLEY (Alt. 2452) Across the Fraser Valley between Rausch Valley and Eddy may be seen King Mountain.

McBRIDE (Alt. 2368) McBride, railway divisional point, lumbering and fur centre, stands on a pleasant plateau surrounded by high mountains. The valley of the Fraser here is broad and level. This region is noted for its big game, moose, caribou, mountain goat, black and grizzly bears, and its game fish. East of McBride, Cottonwood Creek is crossed over a high bridge.

RIDER (Alt. 2237) Opposite Rider are to be seen Mt. Sir Rider and Haggard Glacier, all three of which were named in honor of the famous English novelist. Mt. Sir Rider, altitude 8,720, is best seen from the rear of your westbound train, its height seeming to rise as the distance increases.



The twin spires of soaring Holy Cross mountain are among the most impressive in the Rockies.

GISCOME (Alt. 1964) This region has vast resources of spruce, fir and cedar, and Hutton, Aleza Lake and Giscome are all important lumbering towns. The last, on Eagle Lake, was once a point on the fur traders' route between the Fraser and the Peace Rivers. Willow River, crossed at mile 128, once yielded gold, its source being in the old Barkerville gold country.

PRINCE GEORGE (Alt. 1869) The city of Prince George, today a busy railway divisional point at the confluence of the Nechako and Fraser Rivers, was established by the fur trader and explorer, Simon Fraser, who began his exploration of the Fraser to its mouth from this point. Sir Alexander Mackenzie passed here on his—the first overland—trip to the Pacific, in 1793. Eastbound we get our first view; westbound our last view, of the Fraser as it turns south on its journey to the Pacific. The river is crossed on a combined railway and highway traffic bridge, to the east of the city. For many miles the railway follows the Nechako River, a swift flowing stream that drains an immense basin suitable for agriculture and cattle-raising. The Nechako Valley is situated approximately in the centre of the Nechako plateau which has an east-west width of some 200 miles.





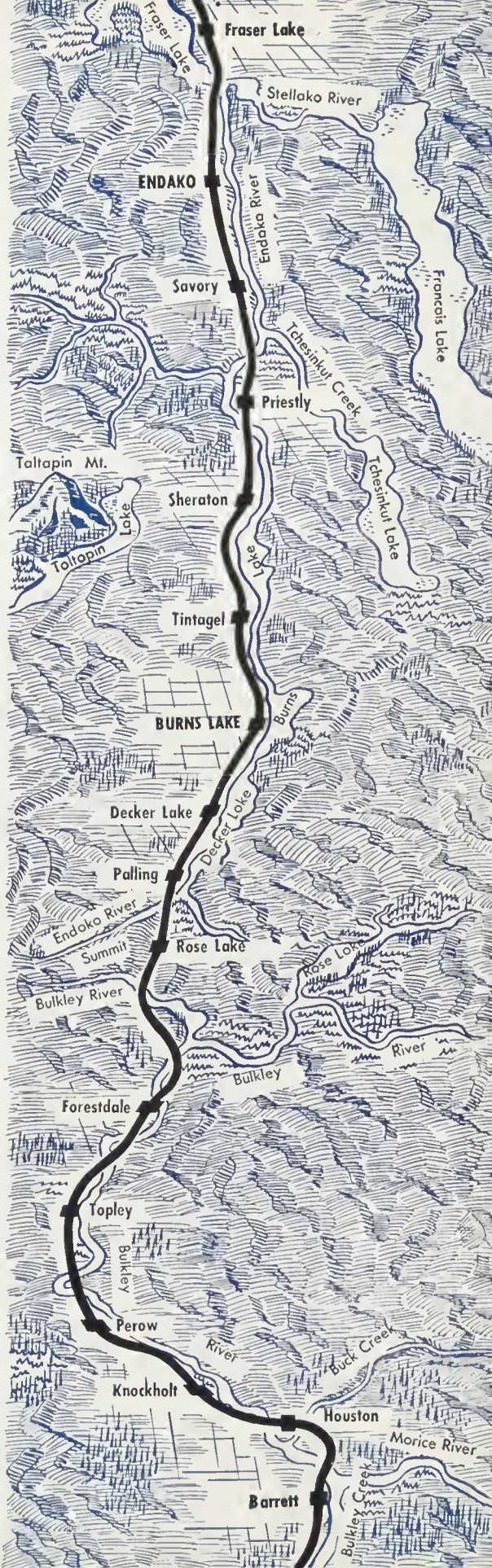
The Canadian National Railways line skirts the Fraser River.

VANDERHOOF (Alt. 2096) Vanderhoof is the centre of a good mixed farming district that is noted for its butter. At mile 47, near Sinkut, the Stuart River is seen, flowing into the Nechako. It drains Stuart Lake, 40 miles distant from Vanderhoof. Fort St. James on Stuart Lake, now a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, was established in 1806 by the Northwest Company and was the administration point for all posts in the district. Stuart Lake is 50 miles long and famous for its large rainbow trout. This entire area affords excellent fishing for rainbow, Dolly Varden and lake trout and hunting for grizzly and black bear, moose, caribou, deer, grouse, geese and ducks.

ENDAKO (Alt. 2246) Endako, a railway divisional point, takes its name from the Endako River and Valley which are followed for some 90 miles. This region is a splendid mixed farming country with considerable timber and some minerals.

BURNS LAKE (Alt. 2313) Burns Lake is the northern entrance to Tweedsmuir Park, a huge provincial park. To the south lie Francois and Ootsa Lakes whose waters afford excellent fishing for rainbow, Kamloops, Dolly Varden and lake trout. Game is abundant; moose, caribou, mountain goat, black, brown and grizzly bear.

DECKER LAKE (Alt. 2323) This village is named after a lake that lies southwest of the railway. To the right of the railway, a few miles northeast of Decker Lake is the lower part of Babine Lake, a long, very deep, and generally narrow body of water, its length being about 85 miles, where its width at any point scarcely exceeds 6 miles. It is a tributary to the Skeena. A depth of 680 feet has been found by sounding lines.



Hudson Bay Mountain and Lake Kathlyn at Smithers, B.C., create a panorama at land, water and sky.



SMITHERS (Alt. 1624) Smithers, a divisional point on the Bulkley River, lies in a good dairy, fruit and grain growing country. Here is seen Hudson Bay Mountain, altitude 9,000 feet, its colors and glacier reflected in Lake Kathlyn. To the east, and towering above the Bulkley River which the railway follows for 90 miles, is the Babine Range, rich in minerals and forest.

BULKLEY CANYON (Alt. 1106) Watch for a glimpse of the phenomenon illustrated at the bottom of this page. Bulkley Gate is a solid dyke of rock 150 feet high and 8 feet thick. A few miles to the west the line enters the second longest CNR tunnel through the mountains, 2,069 feet in length.

NEW HAZELTON (Alt. 1031) Over-shadowing the town is Roche Deboule, altitude, 6,972 feet and below it is Temleham, the Indian Garden of Eden. Four miles to the west, Hazelton, 300 feet below the railway, was once a trading post at the head of steamboat navigation on the Skeena River. The railway follows the Skeena from here to the sea. It is the second longest river in British Columbia.



Here is a marvel of nature, the Bulkley Gate. It is a dyke of solid rock 150 feet high and eight feet thick.



Roche Debole, climbing 6,972 feet in the air. The Skeena River flows through rugged country.

KITWANGA (Alt. 586) This interesting Indian village is famous for its totem poles and old burial grounds. Weeskinisht Mountain (Seven Sisters) lies across the Skeena, about four miles away.

USK (Alt. 294) Look across the Skeena near Doreen and you will see Mount Sir Robert and Borden Glacier, named for the Prime Minister of Canada during World War I. As you cross Fiddler Creek you see Fiddler Mountain, part of the Coast Range. A few miles to the west the line skirts the edge of Kitselas Canyon on the Skeena, whose raging waters and sawtoothed rocks, some 25 feet high, wrecked Hudson's Bay Company's steamers in pioneer days. Across the river may be seen OK Mountain, these two letters being etched in ice high up on its slopes.

TERRACE (Alt. 225) Centre of the principal fruit growing area of north central British Columbia. Terrace is also the starting point of the railway line to Kitimat, the aluminum smelting centre at the head of Douglas Channel.





TYEE (Alt. 18) The line follows the right bank of the Skeena which, for the next 40 miles has a width of from one to three miles. Clouds drape its surface and fishing villages line its bank. Port Essington, a canning centre opposite Tyee, was once the starting point for the stern-wheel steamer plying to Hazelton. A number of tributary streams are crossed and the Coast Range peaks are everywhere in evidence.

PRINCE RUPERT (Alt. 19) The city of Prince Rupert stands on Kaien Island overlooking a spacious harbor which is sheltered from the Pacific by forested islands. It is the northern Pacific terminus of Canadian National Railways and port of call for steamers plying between Vancouver (500 miles to the south) and Alaska. Prince Rupert has a grain elevator of 1,250,000 bushels capacity, and its cold fish storage plant, largest on the Pacific Coast, attests to Prince Rupert's pre-eminence in the fishing industry.



This is another one of the Rockies' peaks . . .



Mount Robson, Monarch of the Rockies, 12,972 feet.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

PASSENGER AGENCIES IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Traffic Department Headquarters, 360 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

Belleville, Ont. 346 Front St.
 Boston 16, Mass. 497 Boylston St.
 Brantford, Ont. 153 Colborne St.
 Brockville, Ont. Cor. King & East Market Sts.
 Buffalo 2, N.Y. 13 West Genesee
 Calgary, Alta. 212 Eighth Ave. West
 Campbellton, N.B. Roseberry & O'Leary Sts.
 Charlottetown, P.E.I. CNR Station
 Chatham, Ont. 220 King St. West
 Chicago 3, Ill. 103 West Adams St.
 Cincinnati 2, Ohio 206 Dixie Terminal Bldg.
 Cornwall, Ont. 11 Second St. East
 Detroit 26, Mich. 131 West Lafayette Blvd.
 Edmonton, Alta. Cor. Jasper & 100th Sts.
 Flint 3, Mich. 1639 Mott Foundation Bldg.
 Fredericton, N.B. 580 Queen St.
 Guelph, Ont. 67 Wyndham St.
 Halifax, N.S. 505-507 Barrington St.
 Hamilton, Ont. 7 James St. North
 Kansas City 6, Mo. 414 Fairfax Bldg., 101 West 11th St.
 Kingston, Ont. 115 Princess St.
 Kitchener, Ont. 19 King St. West
 London, Ont. 430 Richmond St.
 Los Angeles 17, Cal. 607 South Grand Ave.
 Milwaukee 3, Wis. Rm. 502, 231 West Wisconsin Ave.
 Minneapolis 2, Minn. 1040 Rand Tower,
 527 Marquette Ave.
 Moncton, N.B. CNR Station
 Montreal, Que. 384 St. James St. West
 New York 20, N.Y. 630 Fifth Ave.
 North Bay, Ont. 203 Main St. West
 Oshawa, Ont. 3 King St. West
 Ottawa, Ont. Cor. Sparks & Metcalfe Sts.
 Peterboro, Ont. 324 George St.
 Philadelphia 7, Pa. Lincoln Liberty Bldg., Cor. Broad &
 Chestnut Sts.
 Pittsburgh 22, Pa. 355 Fifth Ave.
 Portland, Me. Grand Trunk Railway Station

Prince Rupert, B.C. 528 Third Ave. West
 Quebec, Que. 10 Ste. Anne St.
 Regina, Sask. Union Station
 San Francisco 8, Cal. 502 Shreve Bldg., 210 Post St.
 Sarnia, Ont. 131 Front St. North
 Saskatoon, Sask. CNR Station
 Seattle 1, Wash. 214 Vanee Building,
 Third Ave. & Union St.
 Sherbrooke, Que. 50 Depot St.
 St. Catharines, Ont. 13 Queen St.
 Saint John, N.B. 49 King St.
 St. John's, Nfld. CNR Station
 St. Louis 2, Mo. 314 North Broadway
 Sudbury, Ont. 41 Durham St. South
 Toronto 1, Ont. 6 King St. West
 Vancouver, B.C. 527 Cranville St.
 Victoria, B.C. Cor. Government & Fort Sts.
 Washington 5, D.C. 922 Fifteenth St., N.W.
 Windsor, Ont. 364 Ouellette Ave.
 Winnipeg, Man. Cor. Portage & Main Sts.
 Woodstock, Ont. 414 Dundas St.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES

London, S.W.1, Eng. 17-19 Cockspur St.
 London, E.C.2, Eng. Orient House, 42-45 New Broad St.
 Liverpool, Eng. Cunard Bldg., Water St.
 Glasgow, C.2, Scotland 9 Bothwell St.
 Paris, France 1 Rue Scribe
 Antwerp, Belgium 9 Koolkaai

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES

Sydney, Australia "Scottish House", 19 Bridge St.
 Melbourne, Australia "Collins House",
 360 Collins St.
 Wellington, New Zealand Guardian Assurance Co. Bldg.,
 Cor. Featherston & Brandon Sts.





An artist makes a partrait of majestic Maunt Edith Cavell.



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